

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

The Only Paper Between Galveston, Texas, and Los Angeles, California, that Publishes the Full Dispatches of the Associated Press.

VOL. II.

PHOENIX, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1890.

NO. 35

WORK OF CONGRESS

But Little Work Done in Either Branch.

The House Adjourns Over to Friday.

A Number of Important Measures Introduced in the Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—In the Senate today Senator Reagen reintroduced his free coinage amendment to Sherman's Financial bill, with the intention of applying it to the caucus bill reported this morning. It was laid on the table to be called up after due notice.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide against contraction of the currency.

The Elections bill was taken up and Mr. Call spoke for four hours in opposition to it.

Mr. McPherson then took the floor. After he had spoken a few moments Mr. Aldrich asked him to yield the floor and then gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to the rules providing (during the present session) for the closing of debate on any bill under consideration. The proposed amendment having been read, Mr. Aldrich asked that it be printed and laid over. He was of the opinion it should go to the Committee on Rules and, after some discussion, entered a motion to that effect, but did not press it. The resolution was laid on the table and Mr. McPherson resumed his speech.

The Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—In the House today the Speaker made a number of committee appointments and the House then adjourned until Friday.

LIMITING DEBATE.

The Closure Rule That is to Be Applied to the Elections Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—The closure resolution reported by Aldrich today in the Senate provides that when a question shall be considered for a reasonable time it shall be in order for any Senator to demand that debate thereon be closed. On such demand no debate shall be in order, and pending such demand no other motion, except one to adjourn, shall be made. If such demand be seconded by a majority of the Senators present, the question shall forthwith be taken thereon without debate.

If the Senate desires to close debate on any measure it shall take precedence of all other business, and the question shall be on all pending amendments and upon the measure in its successive stages, according to the rules of the Senate, but a member shall be permitted to speak upon the measure, including all its amendments, not more than once and not exceeding thirty minutes. If the Senate shall have decided to close debate as herein provided, no motion shall be in order but a motion to take a recess, when such motion shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate. When either such motions are lost or have failed of second, it shall not be in order to renew the same until one Senator has spoken on the pending measure or one vote has been taken thereon. Pending proceedings under this rule, no proceedings in respect to a quorum shall be in order until it shall have appeared upon a division or on taking a yeas and nays vote that a quorum is not present and voting.

All questions of order shall be decided without debate and pending the preceding rule, no inoperative or dilatory motions shall be in order.

Mr. Aldrich presented a resolution to apply the above rule to the pending Elections bill. It is not probable that any action will be taken on the rule before next week.

The program of the Republicans is believed to be in this line: At a convenient time the rule is to be called up, when a Republican majority is at hand. When the Democratic Senators attempt an attack with the intention of talking it to death or until March 4, the presiding officer will rule debate not in order, as was ruled in the British Parliament when the celebrated closure rule was adopted against vigorous opposition.

FINANCIAL BILL.

Reported to the Senate Yesterday—Stewart Offers an Amendment.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—The Senate Finance Committee today reported the Financial bill, with amendment striking out Section 4, providing that when National bank circulation falls below \$100,000,000, the deficiency shall be supplied by the issue of Treasury notes based on silver.

A second amendment was the insertion in place of the section stricken out, that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue sums not exceeding \$200,000,000 in coupons and registered bonds and of the denomination of \$50 or some multiple of that sum. And he is authorized to sell or dispose of any bonds issued under this act at not less than par value.

No votes were cast in the committee against reporting the amended bill to the Senate. It is understood that no one has been bound to support the measure.

Mr. Stewart gave notice today, when the Financial bill was called up, that he moved an amendment to the committee report by inserting the following: "That any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same, in amounts not less than \$100, at any mint, to be formed into standard dollars or bars and without charge, or he may receive instead Treasury notes."

A Sabbatarian Crusade Opened.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The Sunday-closing crusade against the World's Fair has opened in earnest. On the desk

of each Senator and Representative this morning, was a letter asking him to declare himself for or against the Sunday-closing of the World's Fair. The letters bear the signature of the editor of a New York religious weekly journal.

ANOTHER DRY DOCK.

An Excellent and Available Site Secured on Puget Sound.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—The President today sent to Congress the report of the commission to select a site on the Pacific Coast or Puget Sound for a dry dock.

The report, after reviewing the localities visited, states that while solely from a commercial point it might be difficult to decide between the naval claims of the Columbia River and Puget Sound, the conditions necessary for a defense of the latter are such as to leave no doubt in the mind of the commission that the proposed dry dock should be located at Port Orchard on Puget Sound. As a strategic point in case of war the commission holds that Puget Sound is an important place and one that can be easily defended. The report discusses in detail the importance of the cooperation of a naval force with the land on the Sound and the necessity for reasonable security of the waters to prevent a sudden raid by an enemy.

Regarding the feasibility of Port Orchard for the location of a dry dock, the report states that it has a depth of four to five fathoms of water, and is in other respects the most desirable place for a location for a dry dock on the Pacific Coast. The commission estimates the land required for the dock, amounting to about 307 acres, can be purchased for \$37,000.

Confirmed in Office.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—In the Senate today the following officials were confirmed: W. O. Orton, probate judge, of Garfield County, Utah; post chaplain, C. E. Bateman, of Oregon; postmaster, H. Hoffcamp, of Whatcom, Wash.

THE NEW GERMAN CURE

CONSIDERED EFFECTIVE IN CASES OF LUPUS.

Return of American Physicians From Berlin and Their Conclusions—To Be Tried on a Case of Leprosy.

NEW YORK, December 23.—At a meeting of the New York Medical Society tonight Dr. Lindsay, just returned from Berlin, read an interesting paper on Koch's lymph. He said, up to the time of his leaving, Professor Gearhardt had not discharged a case as cured in pulmonary phthisis. American doctors in Berlin, however, are astounded at the wonderful cures of lupus.

LYMPH FOR A LEPRO.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The story that a Chinese leper was to be treated with Koch's lymph in a private room at Bellevue hospital, grew out of the fact that on his arrival recently from Berlin, Dr. Loomis made some inquiries for patients with leprosy. Nothing was done by him in the matter and perhaps nothing will be done. He asked, because no leper had been treated with Koch's lymph and he thought an effort would be worth trying.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT.

Progress of the Settlement of the Great Company's Affairs.

PORTLAND, December 23.—Joseph Slingo, receiver of the Oregon Improvement Company, today filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court asking the court to fix salaries for the receiver, general counsel, general officers and employees.

With a view to assisting the judge, a statement accompanied the petition showing that previous to the appointment of the receiver the salaries were as follows: President, \$15,000; vice-president, \$8,000; manager in California, \$10,000; manager in Washington, \$6,000.

ASSESSMENT TO BE LEVIED.

NEW YORK, December 22.—It is stated that the bondholders' committee of the Oregon Improvement Company has agreed upon a plan for reorganization which provides for levying a large assessment, said to be 10 per cent of the stock. Stockholders are to receive bonds in return.

DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

Deaths of a Day Among Men Who Have Made Their Mark.

LONDON, December 23.—Gustave Reville, archeologist, has died at Cairo. He bequeathed his private museum and fortune to Geneva, Switzerland, where he was born.

The German naturalist, Professor Raines, has been murdered in Crete. Fifteen Christians have been arrested for the crime.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.—Dr. Joseph Burleigh, L. L. D., at one time president of a well-known college in Baltimore, died today in the almshouse, aged 86.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Charles Blake, for years financial editor of the Tribune, died today.

Sentenced for Embezzlement.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.—Ellis Bard, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement from the Lincoln National bank, and Franklin Hull, convicted of aiding him in the embezzlement, were today sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Hull was cashier of the bank and Bull one of its depositors. Bard allowed Hull to overdraw his account almost \$40,000.

The Kilrain-Godfrey Mill.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Kilrain states he leaves some time this month for California to meet Godfrey. He proposes to try all corners for the championship and says the first man he will go for will be Corbett, who will either fight or leave the Pacific Slope.

The Government engineers at Sandy Hook tested the new thirty foot rifle gun yesterday. Shells were thrown fifteen miles out to sea.

REJOICING DEMOCRATS

Hold a Feast to Celebrate Their Victory.

A Speech by Ex-President Cleveland.

Utterances of Other Prominent Partisans—Free Trade Is Warmly Endorsed.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The Tariff Reform Club held a banquet tonight in the New Concert hall to celebrate the recent Democratic victories. The audience was large.

Among the speakers were ex-President Cleveland, Senator Carlisle, Governor Boies, of Iowa, Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, ex-Congressman Wilson, of Virginia, Senator Brice, Daniel Lamont, ex-Governor Hoadley, of Ohio, and ex-Comptroller Trenholm.

When the feasting was finished, Chairman Wheelock, in a brief speech, introduced ex-President Cleveland as the first speaker.

Cleveland responded to the toast, "The Campaign of Education." In the course of his speech he said: "In the campaign of education it was deemed important to appeal to the reason and judgment of the American people to the end that the Democratic party should be reinforced as well as that the activity and zeal of those already in our ranks should be stimulated. The grand and ultimate object of the campaign of education was the promotion of the welfare of the country and the relief of the people from an unjust burden. Let it be here confessed that we, as a party, have been tempted by the success our opponents had gained solely by temporary shifts and by appeals to prejudice and selfish interests, into paths which avoid too much the honest insistence on the clearly defined principles of fundamental Democratic doctrine. To be sure, some earnest men could ill conceal their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the cardinal principles were relegated to the rear and expediency substituted as a hope of success. But the time, President and those who, though nominally belonging to the organization, were not of the faith, rendered ineffective the attempts to restore the party to the firm and solid ground of the Democratic creed. Therefore, the labor of education in the campaign consisted in persuading them to hear us, to examine the theories of the party organizations and the ends to which they lead; to recall promises of political leadership and the manner in which such promises have been redeemed. Never was more intelligent and honest effort made in a nobler cause than that made by the Democratic party and its allies in this work. Our fellow countrymen were approached, not by fabricated extracts from English journals and the lying demagogic cry of British gold, but by the honest presentation of the inviolable principle of the tariff reform, the principle of a well-informed and unsubsidized press, and by an extensive discussion of the platform. These are the weapons we used in our campaign. It is a cause for congratulation that our work has been done in a manner so decent and, in its best sense, so purely American. Let us remember the fact that our work is not done. Our enemies are still alive and are grown desperate. It would be shameful if, by our confidence, we should lose the ground we have gained, or should allow our enemies to begin their work in full force in the judgment of the American people in our work. We should continue on these lines until our enemies are driven from their last entrenchment."

Sentator Carlisle, of Kentucky, followed Mr. Cleveland in speaking on "Popular Government." This he did, in its present form is to be found only in the States. It is no evidence of hostility to the general Government to say it is not as popular as the State Government. In the States, legislatures are chosen by the people and the members are personally known to them. The real, genuine, effective, popular government in this country is found only in the States. There is a great political party in this country which is trying to extinguish the free government principle. That the majority should rule is the true foundation of popular government, yet there is no rule so grinding or oppressive as that of an unrestrained majority.

W. W. Hense, of Pennsylvania, discussed tariff reform at length and, referring to Cleveland's tariff message, said it ranks with either of the three great executive acts in American history—Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana, Jackson's nullification proclamation and Lincoln's emancipation decree.

Congressman Mills, of Texas, was to have spoken to the toast, "Reciprocity," but was unable to be present.

Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia, spoke on the Fifty-second Congress. He dwelt on the blunders of Congress and said that recent political experience showed anything it was that democracy never blunders, except when it does not follow its true principles. The recent campaign was fought on the question on which all great contests of freedom have been waged, the question of taxing. The Fifty-second Congress will enter on its labors with one lesson that none of its members can mistake, and that is that its shortest road to irretrievable bankruptcy will be to follow in the footsteps of its predecessors.

Congressman-elect Johnson, of Ohio, in a speech on McKinley's discovery, declared himself to be an avowed, uncompromising free trader, even a single

tax man, a Democrat of Democrats. He warmly eulogized Mr. Cleveland and declared that so sure as he lives Cleveland will be the next President.

A massive silver cup was presented Cleveland, said to be one of a set made for Jefferson, on behalf of his admirers. Governor Boies, of Iowa, and Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, also spoke.

A VETERAN GONE.

Death of Ira B. Sampson at Tempe Yesterday Evening.

Special Dispatch to THE REPUBLICAN. TEMPE, ARIZ., December 23.—Ira B. Sampson died at his residence in this city at 8 o'clock this evening, aged about 54 years. Death was caused by consumption.

Deceased was a veteran of the civil war, having served with distinction and risen from the ranks to a captaincy. He was an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic, occupying the chair of Senior Vice-Commander of the Department of Arizona for the current year. He was also prominent in Masonic circles.

He came to the Territory, with his family, about four years ago, establishing a hardware establishment in Tempe. He lately has been engaged in proving up on a homestead quarter under the Buckeye Canal, but had returned to Tempe a short time ago.

He leaves a wife and one daughter, Miss Lulu, who is teaching in a south side school. A brother is an official in Pima County.

The funeral will take place this afternoon under Grand Army auspices, from the late residence of deceased in this city.

NEW SUPREME JUDGE.

Judge Henry Brown, of Michigan, Selected for the Honor.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—The President today nominated Henry Brown, of Michigan, as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, vice Miller deceased.

Judge Henry B. Brown, of Detroit, was born in Massachusetts and graduated from Yale in 1886. After extensive travel he began the study of law and in 1890 came to Detroit.

He was assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan. In the latter year Governor Croft made him Judge of the Wayne Circuit Court. In 1875 President Grant appointed him United States Judge of the Eastern District of Michigan. The appointment was received in Detroit with much pleasure.

The Regular Murder and Suicide.

NEW CORYDON, Ind., December 23.—Wesley Tellis, a prominent young business man, this morning killed Miss Virginia Travel and then suicided. He has been paying attention to the girl for a long time, but her mother objected to the match. After firing two shots at Mrs. Travel, Tellis put a bullet through his own brain.

Killed by a Falling Wall.

CHICAGO, December 23.—By the falling of a wall of an old packing house belonging to Armour & Co., Mike Barry and Wm. Deirne were killed. John McNeerney was fatally and several others were seriously injured.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

It is reported that the German-Catholic clergy have been secretly instructed to begin a vigorous warfare against socialism.

Senator Hearst is still quite ill at Washington and it will be some time before he will be able to resume his Senatorial duties.

At Buenos Ayres a rumor is current that a plot to overthrow the government, has been discovered. Several persons have been arrested.

Thirty thousand Russian Jews are expected to arrive at Hamburg, Germany, soon and arrangements are being made to send them to Brazil.

Final County.

From the Florence Enterprise. County Surveyor A. T. Colton returned from Globe on Thursday evening. He went over the proposed route of the new road from Globe to the Pinal county line to meet the line he recently surveyed in this county, and found the whole route to be entirely practicable, with easy grades all the way through from Florence to Globe.

Hon. G. H. Oury returned to Tucson from Globe on Saturday and his agent having taken an unfavorable turn, he remained in that city. In response to a telegram notifying her of her husband's condition, Mrs. Oury left the following morning and is now in Tucson at his bedside. His many friends here hope for his speedy restoration to health.

Lucien E. Walker was in town this week from Vekol to prospect mining matters in his section progressing satisfactorily, and that the prospects for a camp there were never better. The new company about to work the Great Eastern mines seem to be thoroughly imbued with the proper enthusiasm and will likely begin their work in a systematic manner. It is the opinion of Mr. Walker that the real ore body in the Vekol has not yet been opened, notwithstanding its remarkable history, but that deeper exploitation will develop something quite handsome in the way of an ore body.

George Scott, of Dudleyville, after many searches extending over the past decade, has at last found and located a very rich "lost mine," not far from the San Carlos reservation. Its existence was made known to George F. Peck, of Dudleyville, about sixteen years ago, by two prospectors, who afterwards disappeared and never returned. They gave a minute description of its locality, but up to Mr. Scott's recent re-discovery no one was able to find it, although parties had frequently been within a mile of the ledge. It was found as described by the prospectors and is in the midst of a tangled thicket of almost impenetrable brush. The ledge is a large and strong one, the ore being a gray carbonate, assaying sixty-five ounces in silver on the crop. Steps will at once be taken to prospect what is believed to be an immense mineral deposit.

PARNELL IS DEFEATED

Healy Elected in North Kilkenny.

The Fight to Be Fought to the End.

Priestly Interference to Be the Grounds for a Contest of the Election.

KILKENNY, December 23.—The official result of the election yesterday shows that Hennessy, nominee of the anti-Parnellites, is elected by a majority of 1146.

Immediately after the Sheriff had officially announced the result of the polling the Parnellites present moved in a body to the front of the court house and then, with a cheer, hoisted Parnell upon their shoulders.

Parnell was upon the point of making a speech, when Timothy and Maurice Healy appeared. Trouble immediately ensued. Finally Parnell, in order to prevent what seemed likely to be a disgraceful row, asked the police to induce the Healys to withdraw. The police promptly acted on the suggestion and the Healys were prevailed on to depart.

Parnell resumed his speech, saying he would not be turned aside by his determination to do his duty to Ireland, seeing that the result of the contest in North Kilkenny was brought about by conspiracy. Parnell added he would go through Ireland fighting every election and felt confident of triumph. Scully will lodge a petition protesting against the election of Hennessy on the ground of undue influence upon the part of priests. Over 200 votes are challenged by the Parnellites.

MRS. PEARCEY HANGED.

The London Murderess Meets Her Death With Fortitude.

LONDON, December 23.—Mrs. Nellie Pearcey was hanged this morning for the murder of Mrs. Hogg and her baby. Mrs. Hogg was the wife of a London porter who sustained illicit relations with Mrs. Pearcey.

Previous to being hanged the unhappy woman shook hands with the hangman and repeated to him her assertion that she would "die like a man." On her way to the scaffold Mrs. Pearcey positively refused any assistance, saying quietly to those offering to help her along the path leading from her cell to the scaffold, "I can walk by myself." On the scaffold she never flinched for an instant, and met her fate as she said she would, "like a man."

SEVERE STRICTURES

Upon Parnell and His Course by Davitt's London Organ.

LONDON, December 23.—Michael Davitt's paper, the *Labour World*, today renews its onslaught on Parnell.

The *Labour World* says Parnell is a greater danger to Ireland than any outside enemy. No foreign force has ever so endangered Ireland as this new pretender, an unmitigated trickster and enemy of liberty and democracy, who attacks Ireland's health and vitality and who betrays the trust of honor committed to his care. The *Labour World*, continuing, says: Parnell should not be permitted to hold the power which he abused and which would render Ireland's condition under his control worse than that of a South American republic.

Protection for Spain.

MADRID, December 23.—A royal decree has been issued altering the customs tariff in favor of protection and providing for a change in existing commercial treaties.

A CORRUPT OFFICIAL.

Why Zulick Kept Still About the Grand Jury Law.

From the Prescott Journal-Miner. Never, perhaps, in the history of any State or Territory has there been such an unearthing of political corruption as recently took place in the District Court in Phoenix, in the libel case of the Territory vs. Gill, when was brought to light the existence of laws passed by the last Legislature, but which, through the corruption of C. Meyer Zulick, have been allowed to remain unenforced until recently disclosed.

To say that a law passed by the last Legislature by which the number of Grand Jurors was made, not less than seventeen nor more than twenty-three, instead of the number being not less than twelve nor more than fifteen, was purposely suppressed and concealed, is to say that the man who did it—and that man was C. Meyer Zulick—had an object in view—an object of permanent interest to himself.

To sit idly by knowing that men were illegally indicted, were being illegally convicted, were being illegally executed, could have done, yet C. Meyer Zulick did it. Even for a man so reckless and corrupt as this man is, this must have been a terrible thing to do. It must have required even for him some great inducement to sit idly by and see for two years, hundreds of men convicted in Arizona, and say nothing.

There was no reason why an honest man should have feared the publication of this law, still less that any honest man should have suppressed it. This, though, C. Meyer Zulick did. He was the one man in Arizona who knew above all others of the law existing. He was the one man who knew that so long as the law remained unpublished, no conviction in an Arizona court was worth the paper on which it was written. And still he remained silent.

Why? Because C. Meyer Zulick feared and felt in his heart that the day might come when he would be glad to seek refuge in the loophole of escape that this hidden law offered. To keep that loophole open

he was willing to see men illegally hanged, to see men illegally imprisoned; he was willing to sit idly by and see and know that so far as the conviction of criminals was concerned, the courts of Arizona were a myth—were a mockery. So long as this remained so, he was safe.

Little Steve, the penitentiary defaulter, might be returned. He might be convicted. He might turn state's evidence and by so doing drag down with him those who had aided and abetted him in his crimes, but it would all mean nothing so long as the existence of this law remained unknown to anyone save Zulick.

For parlor brokerage, bribery, perjury, embezzlement, mutilation and destruction of public records—for every crime with which C. Meyer Zulick and his confederates have been charged, they might be convicted, but conviction would mean nothing so long as this law remained hidden.

It was their stronghold, their refuge, their salvation. It was destined for it. It was provided for it. It was the last card to be played, when all others had been exhausted. When the crimes of the most corrupt administration ever witnessed in Arizona were laid bare; when the last citadel was surrendered by the men who, in the face of judicial decision after judicial decision had refused to give up their offices; when the men who had robbed the Territory were brought to the bar of justice, this hidden law was to be brought into operation to restore them to freedom, and defeat the ends of justice. It was a law enacted for the benefit of the Territory, but concealed and sequestered by C. Meyer Zulick for the benefit of C. Meyer Zulick and the men who, under his guidance, had not only bespoken the Territorial treasury, but had resorted to every sort of political corruption that would bring them gain.

It was part and parcel of the plot played during nearly four years of Zulick's government; a plot that is to be continued and consummated during the session of the nineteenth Legislative Assembly of Arizona.

ANOTHER SUBSIDY BILL

INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS FOR MARICOPA COUNTY.

The Maricopa & Phoenix Railroad Asks Exemption From Taxation for an Extension of Its Line.

Yesterday morning THE REPUBLICAN published in full the Railroad Subsidy bill recently introduced in Congress in the interest of T. S. Bullock. All this time the Maricopa & Phoenix Railroad has not been idle and it also had a bill introduced in the Senate, the full text of which is herewith given:

(RENEWED.)
S. 4633.
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
DECEMBER 15, 1890.

Mr. Mitchell introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A BILL.

To authorize the Maricopa & Phoenix Railroad Company to construct a certain railroad, and to confer certain rights upon said company in respect thereto.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the Maricopa & Phoenix Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct, equip and operate a railroad from the city of Phoenix, in Maricopa county, in the Territory, to the northern boundary of said county, and thence to a point on the line of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in Arizona, and that the said railroad shall, and the same is hereby, granted to the said company for the construction of said railroad line, and authority is hereby given to said company to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, earth, stone, timber and other materials for the construction thereof, said right of way is granted to said company on and on the road within six months after the passage of this act.

It may pass over the public lands, and there is also hereby granted to said company grounds for stations, buildings, workshops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, water-tanks, and every other structure necessary for the operation of said railroad, not exceeding forty acres of land at any one point, provided that said company shall commence work on said road within six months after the passage of this act.

ARIZONA FIGS.

Success of Their Exhibition at the Mechanics Fair in San Francisco.

Colonel C. S. Masten never loses an opportunity to advertise the Salt River Valley and thoroughly appreciates the fact that there is no advertisement equal to an exposition of the superior products of the country. Upon the result of his latest effort in this line, his letter to the president of the Chamber of Commerce is self-explanatory.

MARICOPA & PHOENIX RAILROAD.
C. S. MASTEN,
Vice-President and Manager.
PHOENIX, ARIZ., December 23, 1890.

J. W. EVANS, Esq., President Chamber of Commerce, Phoenix, A. T.:
DEAR SIR: At the time of holding the fair of the Mechanics' Institute in San Francisco, last fall, I secured the right to place some of our Salt River Valley products on exhibition. Accordingly I purchased of Messrs. Goldman & Co. a box of such figs as they had on sale and forwarded them to Mr. F. E. Kendall, secretary of the fair, in San Francisco, for the purpose stated. The result is shown by the diploma sent herewith, which please place on your files. The Maricopa & Phoenix Railroad Company claims to credit me with the sale of its successful effort to advertise the products of this valley. Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. S. MASTEN, Manager.

CHRISTMAS BASEBALL.

The Make-up of the Teams That Will Play on That Day.

The baseball game that will be played at the grounds near Patton's Park on Christmas Day promises to be quite interesting. The clubs are evenly matched and both will do their best to win. The grounds will be put in good condition and no doubt a lively game will be the result. Gorman and Gray will be the battery for the McGintys, and Goldberg and Walbridge will in the points for the Annie Rooney's. The game will be called at 2:30 p.m.

Following are the positions of the players:

McGINTY'S	ANNIE ROONEY'S
Gorman.....Catcher.....	Goldberg.....
Gray.....Pitcher.....	Walbridge.....
Dowd.....1st base.....	Thoman.....
Michael.....2d base.....	Wilmer.....
Porter.....3d base.....	Fowler.....
Hunsaker.....Short stop.....	McNelly.....
Hunsaker.....Left field.....	Smith.....
Cuber.....Right field.....	Smith.....
Stuckert.....Center field.....	Winton.....

THE PACIFIC SLOPE

Great Reservoir Company Incorporated.

A Lad Dreadfully Wounded at Santa Cruz.

Destitute Laborers in Portland—An Abandoned Ship—Three Tramps Lynched.